The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

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McKean County Miner.

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Agent of the Trustees.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. 1

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Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

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☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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MAIN STREET SQUARE, BRADFORD, PA.

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Sample Rooms attached to the House. Special accommodations to Commercial Travelers. FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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UNION ST., OLEAN, N. Y.

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Sample Rooms Attached to the House. Special Accommodations to Commercial Travelers. Opp. Post Office and Public Park, looking East

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FREE BUS TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS.

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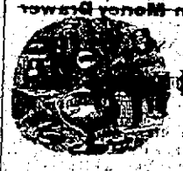

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of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

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The undersigned has opened his new building on

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a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds,

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.

Patronage solicited.

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has removed his BARBER SHOP to the rear of

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in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizes, &c., made to order in the most

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Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

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NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where he will keep constantly on hand the choicest meats the market affords. A share of the patronage of the citizens of Smethport and the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

Fish, Lard, etc.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

J. O. & A. WRIGHT,
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FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

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Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills.

Send for Circulars. 15-19

SELECT POETRY.

The Rank and File.

Oh, blow for the hero a trumpet—
Let him lift up his head in the morn:
A glory of glories is battle,
It is well for the world he was born.
Let him joy in the sound of the trumpet,
And sun in the world's proud smile,
But what had become of the hero,
Except for the "rank and the file?"

Oh, grand is the earth in her progress,
In her genius and art and affairs:
The glory of glories is progress,
Let the great find a joy in their cares.
Let the kings and the artists and statesmen,
Look round them and proudly smile:
But what would become of the nations,
"Except for the Drummer-boy?"

And when the brief days of this planet,
Are all ended and numbered and told,
And the Lord shall appear in his glory,
And shall summon the young and the old,
For the Earth shall sound forth no trumpet,
For the angels no welcoming smile,
Before the good Lord in His glory,
We are all the "rank and the file."

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALLEY FORGE.

A Romance of the Revolution.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

Hidden away there in a deep glen, not many miles from Valley Forge, a quaint old farm house lies darkly over a wide waste of snow. It was a cold, dark winter night, the snow began to fall—when from the broad fire-place of the old farm house the cheerful blaze of massive logs flashed around a wide and spacious room.

Two persons sat there by that fire, a father and child. The father, who sits yonder, with a soldier's belt thrown over his farmer's dress, is a man of some fifty years, his eyes bloodshot, his hair changed to an untimely gray, his face wrinkled and hollowed by care, and by dissipation more than care.

And the daughter who sits in the full light of the blaze opposite her father—a slender formed formed girl of some seventeen years, clad in the coarse linsey skirt and kerchief which made up the costume of a farmer's daughter in the days of the revolution.

That farmer, Jacob Manheim, was a peaceful, happy man, before the Revolution. Since the war he has become drunken and idle—driven his wife broken-hearted to the grave—and worse than all joined a band of Tory refugees, who scour the land at dead of night, burning and murdering as they go.

To-night, at the hour of two, this Tory band will lie in wait, in a neighboring pass to attack and murder Washington, whose starving soldiers are yonder in the huts of Valley Forge.

Washington on his lonely journey is won't to pass this farm house: the cut-throats are there in the next chamber, drinking and feasting, as they wait for 2 o'clock at night.

The daughter, Mary, had been reared by her mother to revere this man, Washington, who to-night will be attacked and murdered—to revere him next to God. Nay more; that mother on her death-bed joined the hands of this daughter in solemn betrothal with the hands of a young partisan leader, Harry Williams, who now shares the crust and cold of Valley Forge.

Yesterday afternoon she went four miles over the roads of ice and snow, to tell Captain Williams the plot of the refugees. She did not reach the Valley Forge until Washington had left on one of his lonely journeys; this night at twelve, the partisan captain will occupy the rocks above the neighboring pass, to "trap the trappers" of George Washington.

Yes, that pale, slender girl, remembering the words of her dying mother has broken through her obedience to her father, after a long and bitter struggle. How dark that struggle in a faithful daughter's heart! She had betrayed his plots to his enemies, stipulating first for the life of her traitor father.

And now as father and child are sitting there—as the shouts of the Tory refugees echo from the next room—as the hand of the clock is on the hour of eleven—there is a pause—the door opens—a tall stranger, wrapped in a thick cloak, white with snow, enters, advances to the fire, and in brief words solicits some refreshment [illegible] hour's repose.

Why does the Tory [illegible] start back aghast at the sight of the stranger's blue and gold uniform—then muttering something to his daughter about "getting food for the traveler," dashes wildly into the next room where his brother Tories are feasting?

Tell me, why does that young girl stand trembling before the tall stranger, veiling her eyes from that calm face, with its blue eyes and kindly smile?

Ah—if we may believe the legends of that time, few warriors, who dared the terror of battle with a smile, could stand unabashed before the solemn presence of Washington.

For it was Washington, exhausted with a long journey—his limbs stiffened and [illegible] by the cold, who was the great "Rebel" of Valley Forge, who returned to camp sooner than his usual hour, and forced by the storm to take refuge in the farmer's house and claim a little food and an hour's repose at his hands.

In a few minutes, behold the soldier, with his cloak thrown off, sitting at that oaken table, partaking of the food spread out there by the hand of the girl who now stands trembling at his shoulder.

And [illegible] is extended as if to grasp him by the arm—her lips moved as if to warn him of his danger, but made no sound. Why all this silent agony for the man who sits so calmly there?

One moment ago, as the girl is preparing the hasty supper, opened yonder closet door, adjoining the next room, she heard the dice box rattle; she heard the low whispers of her father and the Tories, as they were casting lots who should stab George Washington in his sleep.

But now the words: "Beware for this night you die!" trembled half formed upon her lips, when the father comes hastily from that room and hushes her with a look.

"Show the gentleman to his chamber, Mary—that chamber at the head of the stairs, on the left. On the left, you mind it?"

Mary takes the light trembling and pale. She leads the soldier up the oaken stairs. They stand on the landing, in the wing of the farm house, composed of two rooms, divided by thick walls from the main body of the mansion. On one side, the right, is the door of Mary's chamber; on the other, the left, the chamber of the soldier—the chamber of death.

For a moment Mary stands there trembling and confused. Washington gazes upon that pale face with a look of surprise. Look! She is about to warn him of his danger, when see there! Her father's rough face appears above the stairs.

"Mary, show the gentleman into the chamber on the left. And look you girl—it's late—you'd better go into your own room and go to sleep."

While the Tory watches them from the head of the stairs, Washington enters the chamber on the left.

An hour passes. Still the storm beats on the roof—still the snow drifts on the hills. Before the fire in the dim hall of that farm house, are seven half drunken men with that tall torn, Jacob Manheim, sitting in their midst, the murderer's knife in his hand. For the lot had fallen upon him. He is to up stairs and stab the sleeping man.

Even this half drunken murderer is pale at the thought—how the knife trembles in his hand—trembles against the pistol barrel. The jeers of his commander rouse him to the work—the light in one hand, the knife in the other, he goes up the stairs—he listens!—first at the door of his daughter's chamber on the right, then at the door of the soldier's chamber on the left. All is still. Then he places his light on the floor—he enters the chamber on the left—he is gone a moment—silence!—there is a faint groan! He comes forth again, rushes down the stairs, and stands before the fire with the bloody knife in his hand.

"Look!" he shrieks, as he scatters the red drops over his comrades faces, over the hearth into the fire. "Look! it is his blood—the traitor Washington."

His comrades gather around him with yells of joy; already, in fancy, they count the gold which will be paid for this deed, when lo! that stair door opens, and there without a wound, without even the stain of a drop of blood, stands George Washington, asking for his horse.

"What!" shrieked the Tory Manheim, can neither steel nor bullet harm you? Is there no wound about your heart? No blood upon your uniform?"

That apparition drives him mad. He starts forward—places his hand tremblingly upon the breast of Washington! Still no wound. Then he looks at the bloody knife, still clutched in his right hand, and stands there quivering as with death spasm.

While Washington looks on in silent wonder, the door is flung open, the bold troopers from Valley Forge thronged the room with the gallant form and bronzed visage of Captain Williams in their midst. At this point the clock struck twelve. Then a horrid thought crashes like a thunderbolt upon the brain of Tory Manheim. He seizes the light, rushes up stairs into the room of his daughter on the right. Some one had just risen from the bed, but that chamber was vacant. He goes toward that room on the left, with steps of leaden heaviness.—Look! now the light quivers in his hands! He pauses at the door; he listens! Not a sound—a stillness like the grave. His blood curdles in his veins! Gathering courage, he pushes open the door. He enters. Towards that bed through whose curtains he struck so blindly a moment ago! Again he pauses, not a sound—a stillness more terrible than the grave.—He flings aside the curtains. There in the full light of the lamp, her young form half covered, bathed in her own blood—there lay his daughter Mary!

Ah, do not look upon the face of the father as he starts silently back, frozen to stone; but in this pause of horror listen to the mystery of the deed!

After her father had gone down stairs, an hour ago, Mary silently stole from the chamber on the right. Her soul shaken by a thousand fears, she opened the door on the left, and beheld Washington sitting by a table on which were spread a chart and a Bible. Then, though her existence was wound up in the act, she asked him, in a tone of calm politeness, to take the chamber on the opposite side. Mary entered the chamber that he left.

Can you imagine the agony of that girl's mind lying on the bed intended for the death couch of Washington, she silently awaited the knife, although the knife might be clenched in a father's hand.

And now that father, frozen to stone, stood there holding the light in one hand and still clutching the red knife. There lay his child, the blood streaming from that wound in her arm—her eyes covered with a glassy film.

"Mary!" shrieked the guilty father, for robber and Tory that he was, still a father. "Mary!" he called to her, but that word was all he could say.

Suddenly she started to wake from this stupor. She sat up in bed with her glassy eyes. The strong hand of death was upon her. As she sat there erect and ghastly, the room was thronged with soldiers. Her lover rushed forward, and called her by name. No answer. Called again—spoke to her—still no answer.—She knew him not.

Yet, it was true—the strong hand of death was upon her.

"Has he escaped?" she said in that husky voice.

"Yes!" shrieked the father, "Live, Mary, only, and to-morrow I will join the camp at Valley Forge."

Then that girl—that hero woman—dying as she was, not so much from the wound in her arm, as from the deep agony which had broken the last cord of life, spread forth her arms, as though she beheld a form dating there above her bed, beckoning her away. She spread forth her arms as if to enclose that angel form.

"Mother," she whispered—while there grouped the soldiers—there with a speechless agony on his brow stood the lover, there, hiding his face with one hand, while the other grasped the light, crouched the father—that light flashing over the dark bed, with the white form in the centre—"Mother, thank God! For with my life I have saved him"—

Look, even as starting upon that bloody couch she speaks the half-formed words, her arms stiffen; her eyes wide open, set in death, glare in her father's face.

The half-formed words still quivering on the white lips of the hero woman—that word uttered in a husky whisper, choked by the death rattle—that word was "WASHINGTON."

How Young Eyes are Made Near-Sighted.

A prolonged and steady looking at an object or at objects near the eye, though at a proper distance, without rest or frequent change of the visual focus, as in long and absorbed novel reading, intense study, or persistent diligence in needle-work; the practice of reading or otherwise using the sight at too short range are causes of near sightedness. This latter results, in part, from insufficient light, or from its faulty directions, so that the hand or body throws a shadow on the page; or so that the direct rays fall upon the eye, causing undue contraction of the pupil, while the page is in shadow. It results also from improperly graded desks from small and poor type and inferior printing ink, and from faulty color and quantity of printing paper; also from pale writing ink—pale when used—and from the substitution of the lead pencil for the pen, especially in the evening. A prone or foward position of the head too long maintained, or frequently repeated and becoming a habit is another cause. This results from reading or studying with the book in the lap, and from the use of desks not graded to the height of the pupil. Donders says: "In the hygeuic of myopia the very first point is to guard against working in a stooping position." He favors high, sloping desks, and indicates "rectilinear drawing on a flat surface" as a class of work which is especially objectionable. Reading and studying in railroad cars is known to be a fruitful source of injury. Insufficient light, perhaps more than any other cause, produces diseases of the eye and derangement of the vision. This is not confined to the school, sadly frequently as is found to be there, it is believed to be oftener illustrated at home, both by daylight and in the evening, in preparation for the school and otherwise. Artificial illumination is faulty at best, but even in the most favored homes, the elder group is apt to monopolize the shaded light of student lamps, while the school-boy, with his text book, is found somewhere in the outer circle.

The School-House Tragedy.

The scene is laid within half a mile of the Clay School. Twenty-one of the largest boys gathered in solemn council in one corner of the yard, and decided that they were too big to be licked by any school-teacher walking the face of the earth. After arriving at that decision a conspiracy was entered into. The biggest boy in the crowd was to bring on a conflict with the teacher as soon as possible, and the other twenty were to back him.

"Death to cowards!" shouted one, as the plan was all fixed.

"No backing down—no hesitation!" cried another.

"A rush together—one wild yell—one mad struggle, and victory will be ours!" yelled the smallest of the lot.

It was a desperate plan.

The school-house was not defended by even a Gatling gun.

It might be the commencement of a rebellion which would not end until every school-house in the land was turned into an establishment for the sale of mourning goods.

Scene second came on fifteen minutes later. The innocent teacher looked around upon her schoolars without the least suspicion that a fierce rebellion was brewing. The clock ticked the same as ever. The big conspirator was suddenly seen to throw a paper wad across the room.

He was ordered to come forward. He said he didn't want to.

It was a moment of peril, but the teacher didn't realize it. She walked down the isle, took the big conspirator by the collar, and in ten seconds he wondered whether he was down cellar or up in the garret, while twenty other boys grew white around the mouth, bent to their lessons with renewed energy, and said mentally whispered:

"Be still, thou wildly-beating heart—wait till I grow a foot or two more!"

The big conspirator is now thrashing them in solemn succession. He reached number eighteen yesterday.—*Free Press.*

Capture of a Pretty Trio.

In our last issue we briefly mentioned the fact that on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning the Riley House had been entered by burglars and three watches carried off. It is this week our pleasure to announce the capture of the thieves, which was accomplished in the following manner: James M'Farland, proprietor of the Riley House, thinking he might get some trace of the villains, took the mail west and rode to Wilmarth. No suspicious characters having been seen in that neighborhood, he returned on mail-east as far as Whistletown, intending to walk down the track from that point. In the meantime, J. K. Whitmore, of Eagle Valley, having found two tramps in his barn, drove them off, when they started up the track. Thinking they might be the individuals who entered the Riley House, he sent word to Mr. M'Farland, which was received by that gentleman's brother, Robt. M'Farland, who at once, in company with a man named Dealey, started up the track in pursuit, and met James M'Farland at Whistletown, just after he alighted from the mail east. Being informed by some parties at that point two tramps had passed up the track a short time previous, they all three started up the track a short distance when they came upon two men sitting alongside the track, dangling from whose vests they saw the chains belonging to the stolen watches. Coming up to them, Mr. James M'Farland informed them that they were his prisoners and requested them to come with him. They demanded his authority, when he replied that he would produce it when he got to Ridgway. They thereupon refused to come, when he laid hold of the taller one and jerked him to his feet and upon the track. Leaving his brother and Dealey to take charge of him, he caught hold of the smaller one and put him through the same motions. As soon as he let go of the larger one, however, that individual drew a revolver, and, pointing it at Robt. M'Farland, pulled the trigger, but fortunately it missed fire. Before he could fire again Robert knocked the revolver out of his hand with a walking stick. At this juncture, Jas. M'Farland, taking in the situation, turned his attention to the would-be-murderer, and, being a powerful man, the first thing the thief knew he was standing upon his head, bleeding freely from a scalp wound inflicted by a rather forcible collision with the iron rail. The treatment had a soothing tendency, and he gave them no further trouble. But the little fellow was full of fight and squirms—so much so, indeed, that it was found necessary to tie him, after which a wagon was procured, and they were brought to town and lodged in jail. On Thursday morning they were taken before Justice Fullerton, where they gave their names as James Daily and Patrick Goodwin, plead guilty, and were remanded to jail in default of $1000 each.—*Elk Democrat.*

He Heard Too Much.

Lewis Gaylord Clark, the editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, used to tell the following story with great delight:

Some two miles up the river from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, is a primitive sort of a little village called "The Centre." Here not long since the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a dance, "and dance they did," said our informant, "with an unction unknown to your city belles and beaux." One interesting young man, having imbibed rather too freely, became "fatigued" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to retire for a short rest.

A door ajar near the dancing hall revealed, invitingly, a glimpse of a comfortable bed, of which he took possession, with a prospect of an undisturbed "snooze."

It happened, howbeit, that this was the ladies' "withdrawing-room," and no sooner had he closed his eyes than a pair of blooming damsels came in from the hall and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the dim light of the tallow candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. The girls had tongues (like most of their sex) which ran on this wise:

"What a nice dance we're having! Have you heard anybody say anything about me, Jane?"

"La, yes, Sally! Jim Brown says he never see you look so handsome as you do to-night. Have you heard anybody say anything about me?"

"About you! why, sartin; I heard Joe Glint tell Sam Jones that you were the prettiest dressed girl in the room."

Whereupon the dear things chuckled, fixed up a little more, and made off toward the ball-room. They had hardly reached the door, when our half-conscious friend raised himself upon his elbow, and quite intelligibly, though slowly, inquired:

"Have you heard anybody say anything about me, gals?"

"Phancy their pheelinks" at this juncture!

A BINGHAMTON girl, known in that city by the name of "Sate" Pallard, emigrated to Colorado and donned male attire, then under the name of Samuel M. Pollard, wooed and married a young lady of that Territory, named Maranoy Hughes. A complaint is now filed against the irrepressible "Sate" for perjury in swearing when she took out the marriage license that she was a male.

PITTSBURG knows best how much a riot costs now. The claims have all been sent in, and the Board of Adjustment has adjusted them. Claims were placed down about 40 per cent. Still with this large reduction the grand total is by no means small. Pittsburg may now place the following entry on her cash book: "To three days' fun, $3,500,000"

Among Our Exchanges.

TWO Westfield men recently killed a bear on Kettle Creek.

FOREIGN scholars in the Eldred school paid $111 in tuition last year.

PROPERTY holders at Olean hold the rents so high that a number of houses stand vacant.

HON. W. C. PLUMMER has been unanimously nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of Crawford county.

REV. HENRY S. GETZ, of Warren, delivered the annual address before the graduating class of Bishop Bowman Institute, at Pittsburgh.

STATE Senator Seymour is some on fat cattle, if nothing else. The *Agitator* says he recently sold an ox weighing alive 2,150 pounds, and when dressed 1,274 pounds.

HON. JOHN S. MANN, editor of the Potter *Journal*, accompanied by his son A. R. Mann, is sojourning at Clifton Springs, N. Y., for the purpose of recuperating his health.

A BLACK potato bug, longer but not quite so broad as the common one, is said to be making its appearance in Ulster county. It is regarded as a worse enemy than its striped confrere.

MRS. CHARLES HENRY, of Wellsville, has recovered $6,300 against a hotel man for selling her husband liquor, with which he became drunk and lost his life by having a train of cars run over him.

THE Warren county Greenbackers have held a convention and nominated a ticket. The convention was very slimly attended both as to delegates and spectators. There were only fifteen delegates present.

REV. L. D. WATSON Ph. D., of Olean, presiding elder of this M. E. district, has received the additional degree of L.L.D. from Alfred University. The doctor is a graduate of the law department of that institution.

THE editor of the Potter *Enterprise* wants to buy a full blooded black and tan pup. He will find one in the editorial office of the Elk *Democrat*. The owners of the paper would be glad to get rid of him at any price.

THE oil well at Wyoming, near Warsaw which was recently sunk by the Vacuum oil company of Rochester, has now reached a depth of 1,800 feet. A vein of rock salt, seventy feet thick, has just been penetrated by the drill.

MRS. VESTA C. DYER, for a number of years editress and proprietress of the Potter *Journal*, died in Coudersport on the 21st ult., aged fifty-two. She was a lady of considerable ability and untiring energy, and had acquired a fine property.

DR. SERVIS, a dentist, of Allegany, is in the Canandaigua jail for refusing to obey the order of the United States court in the payment of a royalty to the Goodyear dental vulcanite company. He was fined $150, which he was unable to pay.

THE citizens of Jersey Shore are trying to bring about the completion of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek & Buffalo Railroad from Williamsport to Jersey Shore and a building of a branch road from that place west to the Decator coal field on Beach Creek.

AND now it is proposed to lay a third rail from Eldred to Clermont, McKean county. If this should be done it would permit coal to be handled from the mines direct to any part of the McKean oil field without change of cars.—*Potter Journal.*

THE Erie *Dispatch* says that a subscription paper is being passed around town, having for its object the raising of $6,000 to put down a test oil well somewhere in the city. The projectors believe that oil in abundance may be struck at a depth of 1,500 or 2,000 feet.

THE return judges of the Republican primary election of Crawford county nominated Hon. Samuel B. Dick, of Meadville, for Congress; Dr. W. B. Roberts, of Titusville, for the Senate; David Emery, D. V. Derrickerson, Rev. H. D. Lowing and Paul Blackmer for assembly; A. G. Apple, of Cochranton, for Sheriff.

WARREN has been very much excited over an attempted burglary and the shooting of W. H. Andrews, of Cincinnati, who with his wife was stopping with J. H. Eddy, Esq. Mrs. A. was awakened and seeing a man in the room cried out; her husband immediately awoke and grappled with the burglar, and in the melee was dangerously wounded. The burglar and would-be murderer escaped. Mr. A.'s wound will not prove fatal.

MCKEAN county has changed—that is certain. Only 154 applications for license during the last term of court, and, we learn, nearly all granted; twenty-eight violators of law in jail; only sixty-four new attorneys and more coming as new shanty cities spring, like mushrooms, into existence; new railroads projected and completed in thirty days. Yes, the steady, slow-going, "sober" McKean has changed. The change did not seem altogether pleasant to us.—*Potter Enterprise.*

A FLOATING bee palace has been constructed by Mr. Perrine, a Chicago honey merchant, large enough to accommodate 2000 hives, which he is having towed up the Mississippi from Louisiana to Minnesota, keeping pace with the blossoming of the flowers, and thus stimulating the honey-making ability of his bee colonies. Returning he will halt about two months somewhere above St. Louis, and will reach Louisiana with his palaces and bees in October. It will be his object to take the autumnal flowers at each point in their prime precisely as he takes the spring flowers up the river. The plan of moving bees from flowers has been tried in a small way in some parts of Europe. They are moved both in carts and in boats.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., July 11, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of P. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

THE SITUATION.

We are glad to be able to state this morning that the difficulties existing for the past week between the Equitable Pipe Line Company and the railroads are in a fair way of amicable adjustment. We hope before going to press to be able to announce the McK. & B. has decided to move the oil cars as agreed and as they are bound to do by the terms of their charter. The stockholders of both the McK. & B. and the B. N. Y. & P. are beginning to realize the disastrous consequences that would result from a refusal to carry the oil, and some of the heaviest holders of stock are reported to have expressed in the most decided and emphatic terms that the oil shall be carried at rates that will compete with the Standard rates regardless of the threats of the monopolies. It is but fair to the railroad companies to state that they have some excuse for hesitation. On the one hand they are threatened with a loss of valuable connections with other roads from which a major portion of their receipts are derived if they carry the oil, and on the other hand they are warned by their own legal advisers that they are certain to lose their charters if they do not carry it. Both courses are dangerous, but there is only one course they can take and preserve their honor and good name. That is by carrying the oil at reasonable rates, and we have little doubt but that they will, now that the matter is thoroughly understood, come to this conclusion.

AN EARLY CONVENTION.

The State Committee very wisely urges the calling of county conventions at an early date. It has always seemed to us anything but wise and manly to postpone the nomination of candidates for county offices to the last possible date before the election. It has been done by both parties in this county, both from motives of cowardice and an undefined idea among certain ones that there was something exceedingly shrewd in so doing. Yet such a procedure has never resulted to the advantage of either party.

The uncertainty of the present political complexion of this county calls for the exercise of great discretion and careful deliberation in the selection of candidates. It may be set down as an assured fact that the offices sought for this fall will be filled rather upon the merits of the candidates than the party inscription which they may bear. An unworthy candidate, even if labeled Republican, will in our opinion be wise, if he accepts defeat at the beginning, and will thus save a useless expenditure of time and money. The Republican party of McKean county *cannot afford to nominate unworthy or doubtful candidates this fall.* Neither can it afford to hold the convention over to the last moment in the hope that should any such candidates force themselves on the ticket they can be rushed through before their demerits and tricks are ventilated. While it cannot afford to nominate unworthy men, it can much less afford to elect them.

The holding of the convention at an early date will do much toward relieving the ticket of the difficulties mentioned. We *must* nominate none but the best men in the party—men of honesty, ability, integrity, and perfect fidelity to the party and its principles, whose record and character will only come out the stronger the longer their names are before the people. We have no desire to dictate to the party, but we believe we here express the sentiments of the great mass of Republican voters of the county. Call the convention early and give us good candidates, let us have everything fair, open and honorable, with standard bearers who can show their title to our confidence and respect, and there will be no doubt as to the result.

THE Equitable Pipe Line Company had every assurance from Mr. Olenny, the manager of the McK. & B. road, that the pipe line company would be furnished every facility for the transportation of their oil cars to the B. N. Y. & P. road. The willingness manifested to put in the necessary side-track and racks was taken as evidence that he was sincere in his promises. Perhaps he was. But on the 24th ult. he transferred his powers to Mr. Magee, and that gentleman does not hesitate to ignore all rules of honorable and fair dealing, and do the bidding of the Standard monopoly.

THE Greenback party is afflicted. Ben. Butler has joined it and S. S. Cox is reported to be under conviction.

UP TO the present time the Equitable company have no complaint to make against the B. N. Y. & P. road. Its managers have agreed to ship their oil cars. The empty cars are now standing on the B. N. Y. & P. track awaiting the consent of the McK. & B. folks.

DURING the existence of the riots of last summer the sympathy of the public was with the railroad companies. Should the railroads continue to obstruct the business and prosperity of the public they may want for sympathy and support in case of a repetition of the same troubles, which is not improbable.

THE Olean *Record* has taken in a Greenback theorist, who has for several weeks been dishing up greenback arguments for its columns, as associate editor. There is no further doubt now where the *Record* stands. It is a relief to know that it is now an "organ" of something—if nothing better than repudiation.

THE Republicans of Venango county have nominated for Congress, subject to the decision of the Congressional conference, J. H. OSMER, one of the leading and most able lawyers of the county. We remember Mr. Osmer years ago, when but a small boy ourselves, as one of the brightest and most promising young lawyers of the village of Horseheads, N.Y., when even at that age his earnest and eloquent advocacy of Republican principles captivated our imagination and won for him our highest regard and esteem. He shortly after removed to Venango county, when we are pleased to learn he has achieved that success in his profession that his talents and ability promised. We earnestly hope, for the sake of his party, his district and himself to hear that he has been chosen to represent the Twenty-seventh District in Congress.

DRIFTING TOWARD GRANT.

From the Cleveland Leader.

It is still two years before another President is to be nominated, and a great many things may happen in two years. Without pretending to predict what will be done by the Republican Convention of 1880, it is wholly within bounds to say that the one distinct and unmistakable indication of the present time is that, unless something extraordinary occurs to change the drift of political sentiment, General Grant's death alone can prevent his renomination for a third term. This is true, not because any man or set of men is working to put him forward, but because the people will it. There is an undercurrent of reliance upon the name of Grant which nothing can shake or weaken. His name cannot be mentioned in public without evoking a storm of applause. This is as true of New York and Pennsylvania as it is of Iowa or Ohio.—Everyone will remember that when Gen. Beatty in the Cincinnati Convention happened to mention the name of Grant, the assemblage broke into a roar of applause which continued several minutes. At the memorial celebration in Wyoming Valley last week the presiding officer opened the proceedings with the remark that he "must decline to make a speech." "That sounds like Grant!" said a man in the crowd. The mere mention of the magic name was sufficient, and the memorial proceedings had to be suspended several minutes until that great assemblage of the wealth and intelligence of Pennsylvania had risen to its feet and shouted itself hoarse for Grant.

It is the convictions of the people which shape the course of political events in this Republic. Editors of the so-called "independent" press and political doctrinaires of the ultra reform school may sneer and carp as they will, but the fact remains that if the Republican party were to nominate a President to-morrow no earthly power could give that nomination to any one but Ulysses S. Grant. We are speaking now not of what ought or ought not to be true, but of what is true. The *Graphic* only depicts what is in the air when it portrays among the fireworks of Independence day the figure of the man with the cigar on horseback. If nothing occurs to turn the tide of public sentiment from its present course the work of the convention in 1880 will be easy and brief. It will nominate the silent man as he was nominated in 1872, unanimously, because there will be no other candidate. Then, if the Convention is wise, it will eschew all trimming and concocting of elaborate resolutions and adopt for the Republican platform of 1880 the final clause of President Grant's second message to congress, as follows:

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

"In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the same; a prompt payment of every debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the nation will admit, reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be averted, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians, and the whole civil service of the country, and firmness in securing a pure, untrammeled ballot, at which every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1870."

There are not Democrats enough in the United States to beat the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox upon a platform like that.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, writing from Bellefonte, says that the Greenbackers of Centre claim to be able to poll 1,500 votes this fall. In that event there will be cause for alarm among the Democrats, as their highest vote in 1876 stood 4,202 for Weaver, to 3,389 for McFarland—both running for the legislature—and although no Greenback votes were polled at that time, Judge Bentley had 428 last November.

THE mention of Grant for President in 1880 is to the Democratic papers what the red flag is to a bull. No other suggestion is half as irritating to them.—*Syracuse Journal.*

THE *Cattaraugus Union* says the tide is setting very strongly in favor of Grant for President in 1880.

Fair Play.

Well, this is a little too much! The Butler Committee refused to hear testimony to establish the vital point that the stories about intimidation in the Felicianas were true, on the pretext that an inquiry into that matter was not pertinent to the business before them. And yet here is their sub-committee at New-Orleans, only a day afterward, taking testimony to show that the same stories were false. We should be glad to know upon what theory of the case or upon what interpretation of their own powers and duties these blundering and perverse investigators are trying to act. Do they imagine that the country will calmly look on while they commit such outrages upon private character and official respectability?

Everybody has laughed at the grotesque results of the examination in Washington. The American sense of humor has been tickled at the idea of Mr. Potter discussing a political campaign with Anderson, and General Butler baffled by Mrs. Janks. But the case is not all funny. Partisanship has carried the Democratic members now to a length which is simply disgraceful, and they must be called to a sharp account. This inquiry is not their private affair, to be taken up and dropped at pleasure, or managed just as they choose. It is the concern of the whole Nation. It involves the credit of the country as well as the good name of some of its foremost officials; and the whole Nation will demand that it be conducted decently and in order.

With regard to this question of intimidation in particular, the committee should understand that they cannot be allowed to take evidence on one side and refuse to take it on the other. Mr. Morrison had the effrontery to tell Secretary Sherman that there was no use in calling his witnesses, because whatever they said they were sure to be contradicted. Yet the sub-committee are calling witnesses to testify to the same point who have been contradicted over and over again, and will be contradicted to the end of the chapter. Clearly, these gentlemen are not investigating to find out.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GENERAL HOYT, the Republican candidate for Governor, expects to take an active part in the canvass this fall, and visit every county in the commonwealth before the close of the campaign.

THE "silent Senator" of Pennsylvania—the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon—died last week. He earned this title during the twelve years he served in the United States Senate, after his election in 1840. He talked little but he accomplished practical work.

Letters from the People.

[Articles in this department are published solely by courtesy of the editor, bearing neither his endorsement or condemnation. While this department is open to the public, we assume to accept or reject articles as our judgment or pleasure dictates.]

WHAT IS MONEY?

[The Subject Continued.]

To the Editor of The Miner

I notice several typographical errors in my last letter printed in your paper. You will please have the goodness to bear in mind that as I am laying before your readers sentiments and arguments with which you do not accord and which are traduced by your own remarks in the same paper, you should at least recognize the obligation resting upon you to see such errors corrected before publication. Unless this is done by you, any attempt on my part to convey my thoughts to your readers will be entirely hopeless and must be abandoned.

Having exposed some of the sophistries and assumptions embraced and maintained by the gold-worshippers and their adherents and having shown that lawful money is not necessarily confined to the coinage of the metals, I will give your readers a definition of money which will bear the test of principles advanced by all scientific writers upon the subject. It will also be found entirely in harmony with common experience and with common sense. It is this. *Money is a creation of law, a measure of values and a machine for effecting exchanges.* That money is purely a creation of law is apparent if we will consider a moment what would be the effect, supposing all legal values in the nation should be destroyed. Money is a legal value and gold and silver are intrinsic values. A mortgage is a legal value and the land which is held by it, is an intrinsic value. As legal values are simply those which are imparted by and which are due to the agency of law, all intrinsic wealth, in this case of supposed destruction, remains undisturbed. Individual wealth and ownership alone, is affected. As applied to that part of the national wealth which is comprehended under the form of money, the destruction of legal values, at once involves the destruction of all *money*; for, without a legal tender we find ourselves without money. Now, all the gold and the silver remains as before. No intrinsic value has been destroyed; but I ask, Where is the money? It departed the moment the official stamp of the government was obliterated. This was the evidence or testimony of the legal value.—*We see therefore*, it is by virtue of the stamp alone, that we are placed in possession of a circulating medium, or money; and this stamp is devised and sustained by the law. Hence *we see the truth of the proposition*, that money is a creation of law.

Money is a measure of values. The farmer measures his wheat with a bushel, the merchant his muslins and calicoes, with a yard stick; but the values of a yard of cloth and of a bushel of wheat can both be measured by money. The surveyor measures land by a chain, the miner measures the product of his labor by weight; but both an acre of land and a pound of gold may be measured by money. This universal power of adaptation as a measure of value is one of its most useful functions and is due entirely to the agency of law and further confirms the truth of the first proposition that money is a creation of law.

Money is a machine for effecting exchanges. It is doubtless true in a limited sense that all trade is essentially barter; but, without the agency of money the process is slow and inconvenient. Money is designed or should be designed, for this purpose, and like other machines facilitates the work for which it is intended. It is a tool which should be placed in the hands of our vast army of workers, of our enterprising, industrious and skillful citizens, just as a tool is needed in the hands of every artisan and laborer from whom an efficient day's work is expected. In discussing a problem in national finance, the nation is properly viewed as a nation of workers, or an army of wealth producers.

Bearing in mind the foregoing principles and apply them as we may, either to events which have occurred in the financial history of this and of other nations or to our individual experience, we shall be irresistibly brought to see that the same are fundamental truths in monetary science. To illustrate the present condition of the enterprising and producing classes in this country and the baneful effects of a contracted currency, we can regard the nation, having need of this tool for effecting exchanges, as we would regard a party of carpenters engaged in building a house and needing suitable tools to do the work. Now, if by any exercise of arbitrary power, I deprive the carpenters of a sufficient supply of tools and allow them, say but one-fifth of the amount needed, it is preposterous to expect that these carpenters will be able to perform their full service. One of two things will happen. Either four-fifths of them will be forced to remain idle, all the time, or all of them forced to be idle four-fifths of the time. Enforced idleness is inevitable and the analogy is complete. The comparison moreover is a valid and just one and aptly illustrates the condition, at the present time, of the producing and enterprising classes in the United States.

It will not do to tell us that these business troubles are the result of extravagant habits and of an over-production of goods. All manufactured goods are part of the national wealth and contribute to the sum of individual comforts. To tell us we are suffering from over-production is to tell us we can have too many comforts. This is absurd and the theory of over-production will not meet the case until they can show that the laboring population, who are the legitimate consumers, are not now needing these supplies. With five million wage-people in the United States begging for work or, employed on half-pay, it is preposterous to look upon over-production as meeting the case. No. As John Stuart Mill affirms, over-production, is a national point of view, is a physical impossibility. We cannot have too many comforts.—Reckless extravagance is never to be commended. It is sinful just as disorderly habits are sinful: but a spendthrift is a public benefactor when compared to a miser. These are matters, however, that pertain to individual life and upon questions of national policy their influence is remote.

A. L. KERR.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

—Divorces often result from the perverted ideas and irritability of temper caused by dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, and other diseases that may be easily cured by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Secure appetite and strength by using his Capitol Bitters in connection.

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. It invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents; regular size, $1.00. For sale by A. H. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

15-15 e o w, 1 y

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-26 ow26t.

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mother: that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE you neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to those mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother longs for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE LIQUOR WINE THAT IS LIQUOR.

There is a curious story about some native wines which are extensively advertised nowadays, and have only recently been put upon the market. Dr. Underhill, the well-known grape-grower of Croton Point, died in 1867. Some of his native entertained temperance views of such extreme kind, that they were unwilling to allow the stock of wines then on hand to be sold or any more to be made. The grapes have sometimes been sent to market, and sometimes left to decay upon the vines. It is only now that the other heirs have succeeded in arranging for a settlement of the estate and the sale of the wines on hand. Among these is a wine of the vintage of 1865, described as a "Sweet Union Port," but suggesting the Imperial Tokay more than any other European wine, and being wholly unlike any other wine of American growth. Its purity, age and mellowness are remarkable, and both physicians and wine-fanciers have a special interest in it as the oldest native wine now accessible in any considerable quantity. The whole stock is in the hands of the well-known wholesale grocery house of the Thurbers.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 19, 1877.*

The above speaks for itself, but we would add that this is the pure juice of the grape, neither drugged, fortified nor sweetened; that it has been ripened and mellowed by age, and for medicinal or sacramental purposes it is unsurpassed. It can be obtained from most of the leading Druggists throughout the United States, and at wholesale from the undersigned, who will forward descriptive pamphlet, free of charge, on application.

Respectfully, etc.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.

West Broadway, Reade and Hudson Streets, New-York.

New Advertisements.

Auditor's Report.

STATEMENT of Smethport School Bond fund for the year ending June 24, 1878:

	CR.	
By whole am't of seated tax levied		1394 72
" " " unseated tax collected		242 66
" Judgment against Sackus and Chadwick		226 74
" Interest on same to April 14, 1878		87 60
" balance on hand last settlement		294 26
		2249 98
	DR.	
To commissions, est,	59 49	
" exonerations	6 60	
" Bonds taken up with interest	813 27	
" Coupons taken up	864 60	
" Paid for renewal B & C just't	1 85	884 75
		1294 99

Recapitulation.

Outstanding Bonds	$4000
Am't in sinking fund	1294 99
Liabilities over assets	4675 01

Statement of Smethport School fund for the year ending June 24, 1878.

	CR.	
By whole am't of seated tax levied		$7722 54
" unseated tax collected		144 37
" State appropriation		1230 04
" Tuition spring and summer term		30 00
		$9419 95
	DR.	
To commissions, est	$7 39	
" exonerations	7 40	
" repairs	21 75	
" fuel and building fire	173 26	
" Secretary's salary, 2 years	200 00	
" other expenses	69 65	
" teachers' wages	8754 97	9241 42
Total		-$ 121 53

Recapitulation.

Outstanding orders	82 35
Total cash on hand	352 53
Apparent balance	233 68
Actual balance after paying $82 35 outstanding orders,—amount over liabilities	$230 53

M. A. SPRAGUE,
C. K. SARTWELL,
A. B. ARMSTRONG. } Auditors

E. SARTWELL, Treas.

B. L. KNAPP, Sec'y.

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania:

This is to give notice, that on the 25th day of June, A.D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Frederick A. Baker, of Bradford, in the county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. C. Hargeaves, Esq., Bradford, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 31st day of September, A. D. 1878, at 1 o'clock P. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1878.—3t6 t-8

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 26th day of June, A.D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of P. H. Knight, of Bradford township, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1878.—3t t-8

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William H. Robinson, of the borough of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 120 Diamond st., Pittsburgh, Pa., before Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1878.—3t t2

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be pro mpt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG,
F. N. TAYLOR. } Executors.

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

A. M. Kleckner, of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 27th day of July, 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m., before L. D. Rogers, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, Franklin, Pennsylvania, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.

30 t3 S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.

Executor's Sale.

Notice is hereby given that J. C. Corwin, Executor of the estate of N. Robbins, will sell, at public vendue, on the premises, the highest bidder, for cash, the tract owned by said N. Robbins in his life time, situate in Norwich township, McKean county, Pa., containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, about thirty acres in pasture, a very comfortable house and good out buildings, a good apple orchard, and well watered, on THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. C. CORWIN, Ex'r.

Smethport, July 8, 1878—3t

Notice In Bankruptcy.

Western District of Pennsylvania—ss:

At Franklin, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1878

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert L. Kerr, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

J. D. CHADWICK, Assignee.

78-85 t3

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations. All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic tablet, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 14, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 5,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about $2,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These good sold by all jobbers at manufacturers. ☞ *The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "seemed to come" in aromo, mildness, purity & quality.*

14-52t4

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. L. Gutman & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.

WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 283 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING.

1130y1

C. K. CRAWFORD,

Allegany, Bridge, Pa.,

Copying and Conveyancing,

LEGAL WRITING OF ALL KINDS,

Promptly and neatly executed.

OFFICE WITH ESQUIRE MOSES.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated of the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford.

Travelers, Tourists, Pleasure and Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

BOND LIQUOR STORE

East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.

Wines, Liquors, Tobacco & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

CHEAP

KANSAS LANDS!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at from $3.00 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at WAKEENEY and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information of soil, climate, water supply, rainfall, &c., will be sent free on request. Address WARREN KEENEY & CO.,

166 Dearborn Street, Chicago,

15-52m3 Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the 10th patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and guest it guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-41-1y J. McNULTY.

BUFFALO

Type & Electrotype FOUNDRY,

36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.

1330-1y

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.

RELIEF-LINE

ENGRAVERS AND ELECTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHARLES ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 18 Swan Street, Lewis Block,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. N. Matthews, } *Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren.*
Wm. P. Northrup, } *The latter has gone into Engraving Chandler.*

1330 y1

GET YOUR

PRINTING

AT THE

MINER OFFICE.

Dry Goods, Groceries.

A NEW DEAL ALL AROUND!

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Now offer to their old and new customers an entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

OF EVERY STYLE

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

As we are now selling for **Cash Only** we are enabled to give our customers better bargains than ever before.

Come and See Us.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES.

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO

Mechanical Work a Specialty.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11.55 p. m.
" " " Warren		4.45 p. m.
" " " Irvineton		5.50 p. m.
" " " Corry		6.55 p. m.
" " arr. at Erie		7.35 p. m.
ERIE ACCOM leaves Erie		8.20 a. m.
" " " Warren		11.45 a. m.
" " " Irvineton		2.40 p. m.
" " " Corry		3.10 p. m.
" " arr. at Erie		10.35 a. m.

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.30 a. m.
" " " Corry		1.10 p. m.
" " " Irvineton		2.05 p. m.
" " " Warren		3.30 p. m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia		7.40 a. m.
KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie		4.10 p. m.
" " " Corry		8.50 p. m.
" " " Irvineton		7.55 p. m.
" " " Warren		7.30 p. m.
" " arr. at Kane		8.30 p. m.

Mail East connects east bnd train at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & C. V. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & E. R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time of Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gn'l Supt.

Gifford & Wolters' SAW AND PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,
and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

House Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD,
C. R. WOLTERS. } v15 n31

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

at fair rates any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties can rely at reasonable rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure! Salsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons. POST HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore. I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS,
Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 915 Race St., Phila. Pa.

MILLINERY STORE.

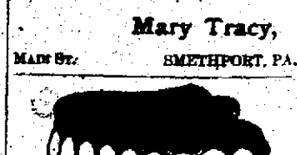
I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tracy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.



L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Sept. 3d and 4th.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., July 11, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALHAN, W. M.

C. SMITH, Secy.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITEHEAD, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching, at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—C. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 3d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—F. B. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. Ming, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. R. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Mel. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

County Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M L Armstrong

Asst Burgess—H L McCoy.

Council—O M Smith R C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus S W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—I. Rogers B D Hamlin E L Knapp M D Brown R Bell C Sartwell L Burlingame

Treasurer—E P Wallace D W Gallup

Justices—C M Smith P Ford

Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

Our Traveling Agent.

Mr. J. WILLETT SMITH is the authorized agent and solicitor of the MINER. He is authorized to solicit subscriptions, advertising and job work, and to make collections. Orders through him will receive prompt and careful attention. We bespeak for him a courteous reception from all our personal and business friends.

—The jail is gradually filling up again.

—J. C. Bard left town again yesterday. His destination is Chicago.

—The name of DeGolier post-office has been changed to Custer City.

—Two more prisoners from Bradford were placed on deposit in the jail Monday.

—Kendall and Allegany Bridge post-offices have been made money order offices.

—Two pic-nics at Clermont attracted a large number of our citizens on the Fourth.

—Wm. Haskill is rebuilding his barn destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. The frame was raised yesterday.

—Some of the gentlemen published as members of the Greenback county committee are so modest as to decline accepting such great honors.

—The statement of the Equitable Company, which we publish this week, is a tale of dishonor and treachery that should make honest men blush for their race.

—*H. V. Redfield, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial,* with his family, is enjoying his vacation with his many friends in this borough. "Vic." has taken up his abode permanently in Washington, and may therefore be properly considered a foreigner.

—The little son of A. C. Goodwin, who was lost in the woods, and of which mention was made in our last issue, was found the next day about a mile from home. He had traveled about seven or eight miles, and having struck the Potato creek was following it down when found.

—Sheriff King and party returned from Pittsburgh week ago Saturday. They report that the eight prisoners in charge behaved well on the trip "down the river" and were safely lodged at their destination. Seven found a home in the Western Penitentiary and one in the House of Refuge.

—By notice in another column it will be seen that our friend Sheridan Gorton has deserted the great army of bachelors. He has decided wisely and made a good choice. Lou. is one of the best of our select assortment of marriageable young ladies. We wish both many years of complete marital happiness.

—John C. Bard, a former employee of the MINER office, who has held a situation for the past six or seven years in the Government Printing Office, is home on a short visit among friends. This is John's first visit to Smethport in that time, yet he is very little changed. He is as good looking and stately as ever.

—Abner Tubbs, of Farmers Valley, the champion bee-keeper of the county, has placed us and ours under obligation by a present of a box of delicious, clover-made honey. Abner's apiary is an object of interest worth investigating, and we propose before many days to investigate and report for the benefit of our readers.

—Ira S. Gleason has just finished building for F. N. Taylor two sets of harness, single and double, that for beauty and workmanship cannot be excelled. There is no "shoddy" work about them. Ira does good work and uses the best material, and his prices are very low, yet some people will throw away good money on cheap, worthless harness.

—Work at the Rogers Oil Company well No. 1, on Rogers farm, about a mile south-east of this borough, on Potato creek, is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The derrick is up, and everything ready for the engine and boiler which are expected every day. Drilling will probably commence Monday, and it is promised that the well will be down, 1700 feet, inside of 28 days.

—The directors of the McKean & Buffalo road meet in Buffalo to-day to consider the difficulty with the Equitable. We are reliably informed that Hon. R. D. Hamlin, President of the road, who will be present at the meeting, has expressed his determination of resigning his position unless the company recedes from its position and carries out the agreement with the Equitable.

—Mrs. Agnes Jenks, the famous witness, was before the war a resident of Meadville.

—Ex-District Attorney Cotter occasionally makes his appearance as counsel before the Justice court at Bradford.

—One of Barnum's hyenas died in Ithaca a few days ago. His carcass was presented to Cornell University.

—Crowds of Cattaraugus "mossbacks" are to be seen nearly every day now reading the signs in Rochester with open-eyed and open-mouthed wonder.

—The Springville and Sardinia N. G. railroad company have advertised for proposals for constructing their road.

—For every 10,000 of the population of Cattaraugus there are 21 insane people—which may account for Bro. Dickinson's wild daily paper project.

—A boiler exploded on the Quintuple tract last Saturday evening, severely scalding one John Burns who was in the boiler house at the time. The smoke-stack was lodged in a tree some distance from the scene. The boiler was new.

—Some one has deluded our friend of the Bradford *Era* into the idea that the gas which caused the Haskill well to flow the other day was all pumped into the well from the MINER office; at least he says so. But we don't see what object any one can have to impose upon a boy in such a shameful manner.

—*A shooting affray* occurred in Emporium last Sunday between one Beattie and Dr. Lanning. The doctor claimed that Beattie had interfered in his domestic matters, and took him to task for it. Beattie was shot in the leg. Lanning was arrested and bailed—and the *Press* issued an extra.

—The following strange case is reported by the Dansville *Advertiser*: "In the war of the Rebellion John Slater of this village was a member of Co. B., 14th N. Y. regiment, and in seven days fight before Richmond in June, 1862, struck by a rebel bullet, which penetrated his head just behind his left ear. The bullet was split in two by the concussion, and half of it broke his jaw and came out of his mouth. The other half passed in some mysterious way down into his left lung, and has troubled him there more or less ever since until Sunday, when he coughed it up! It is now in possession of Dr. Blake."

—Thos. S. McFarland, receiver of the Standard Oil Company, has filed in the United States Circuit Court his monthly account as Receiver of said company, of which the following is an abstract: Receiver charges himself with money received during the month of June per oil sales, $67,184.09, and credits himself with money paid out in June bill; vouchers not yet received, $33,892.33. Paid into Register of Court per order, $10,000, leaving a difference of $33,891 76, which the receiver has retained to pay June bills. The report shows about nine-tenths of all the oil handled goes through the Standard Company.

—The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company has been organized and is now ready for business. The officers of the company are Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; J. H. Hilliard, Secretary, and L. G. Peck, Treasurer. The company will do a general business throughout the State, writing small amounts at good rates. The officers of the company are all well known, reliable citizens, and we predict a large business for them, as well as a financial success. The directors are Col. A. J. Wilcox, Joseph Z. Post, C. J. Lane, A. H. Borchert, F. S. Johnson, D. S. Easterbrook, L. G. Peck, Enos Parsons, J. H. Hilliard, J. K. Wallace and Dr. H. S. Baker.—*Bradford Era.*

Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of the Miner.

Please acknowledge my thanks to the public for their liberal contribution in my behalf, at the pic-nic at Crosby station. The amount received is $70.00.

Respectfully,

MARY E. ROBE.

Gas-Light Dance.

Handbills have been printed announcing a Platform Dance by gas-light at the Haskill well, Friday afternoon and evening, the 19th inst. A large platform will be built, which during the evening will be brilliantly illuminated by the gas from the well. Good music will be furnished, also refreshments for those who desire them. We are assured that everything will be conducted in good order, and none need hesitate to attend with their wives and sweethearts.

Committed.

The man Gregory, the prisoner who assaulted his room-mate with a knife in one of the cells of the jail, an account of which is given elsewhere, was brought before Justice Smith on Friday of last week, on the complaint of Sheriff King. He admitted the stabbing, but plead extenuating circumstances. Upon the evidence presented the justice committed him to jail until next term of court in default of bail of $500.

In Explanation.

We published last week a small Extra giving an account of the differences between the McKean & Buffalo railroad and the Equitable Pipe Line Companies, together with other local matter. Although we printed an unusually large edition the demand was so great that it was exhausted before a large number of our subscribers were supplied. Therefore we thought it best to republish a portion for the benefit of those who failed to secure a copy of the Extra, which accounts for an apparent duplication of matter in this issue.

Magee's Excuses.

The Bradford *Era* of Tuesday gives what it purports to be Gen. Magee's reasons for objecting to moving the oil. It represents him as saying that his only objection was the fact that the road had but one engine, and that was in constant use for other purposes, and further, that the frog was removed from the Equitable switch without his knowledge or orders. This all looks to common sense people very gauzy, and it is evident that the *Era* has accepted unreliable rumor as solid fact. We do not believe Mr. Magee is the man to undertake to crawl out by any such paltry excuse, even if it were true that the road owned but one engine—which it is not. The statement that the connections were cut, without his knowledge or orders is simply absurd.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Prisoners in Jail come to Blows, and one is Dangerously Cut with a Jack-knife.

From the MINER Extra of last week.

Shortly after the inmates of the jail had retired Monday night they were awakened by cries of "murder! murder!" and calls for the sheriff from the cells. Deputy Peck hastened as fast as possible to the corridor of the jail and was directed by the other prisoners to the cell occupied by two men named Gregory and Shoupe. He opened the cell doors and a fearful and bloody spectacle was presented to his gaze. Shoupe lay upon the bed covered with blood and bleeding profusely, while Gregory stood over him with a bloody pocket-knife in his hand. The deputy ordered the latter to come out and lay down his knife, and he was locked up in another cell. *Dr. Brown was at once summoned to attend to Shoupe's wounds.* He found that he was cut in several places about the chest, very dangerously but whether fatal or not is yet to be determined.

The cause of the assault is of course a partial mystery, as there was no witnesses other than the parties to the affray. Gregory did not escape harmless. He bears on his person many marks of the teeth of his victim, and shows that he was pretty roughly handled. Whether these marks were given in self-defense, or whether he was forced to use the knife in self-defense remains to be found out. He told the deputy that there were two sides to the affair, and there possibly may be, though appearances look bad for his side.

The other prisoners were wildly excited, and demanded of the deputy to be let out that they might punish Gregory in their own way. Had they been let out they would undoubtedly have killed him. He has been kept locked in his cell since, and begged the deputy not to let him out in the corridor, for fear the other prisoners would execute their threats. Gregory had been found guilty of assault and sentenced to the county jail. His time would have expired the next day after this affray occurred. He will now probably be retained in custody at least until the result of Shoupe's injuries are known.

The "Inextinguishable."

The Haskill well was not long since troubled in its bowels by some more drilling and other agitation, after which it was filled with gas furnished by the MINER office, and all stood back expecting to see the market knocked out of time by a flow from it. There was some oil carried out with the escape of the gas, but we learn that the quantity was inconsiderable, and again the Haskill well stock value is represented by one figure —*Bradford Era.*

The little joke embodied in the above is good, and we do not arise to a point of order on that score. But, Charles, dear Charles, isn't it just as easy to tell the truth about the Haskill well as to dish up a rehash of the sneers of prejudiced parties who know nothing about it? We can survive the lies of "J. J. M." for every one knows him, and no one believes him. But we are glad to know that a great many people do respect and believe the *Era*, and have a right to expect it to deal as fairly by the Haskill well as though it were located within sight of your office window. In the first place the well was *not* "troubled in its bowels by drilling" or anything else, except pulling the tubing, previous to the flow. We are perfectly aware that the flow was caused by an accumulation of gas seeking a vent. We care not where it come from, whether from the MINER office or the infernal regions. It was there, and it came out, throwing the oil over the top of the derrick. Not an "inconsiderable" amount, as you "learn" from some imaginary source, but a number of barrels. The well has not been cleaned out since the rig was burned, and is filled with mud eleven feet in the sand, yet it has pumped regularly (pumping night and morning) six or seven barrels a day for several days past. How many wells in "developed territory" do any better? How many would do as well after suffering the tribulations, trials and torpedoes with which this much abused well has been afflicted?

Treating Sunstroke.

The New-York Board of Health last week issued a circular giving instructions how to avoid sunstroke and how to treat it in case of its occurrence. Sunstroke is more likely to occur on a second, third, fourth, etc., days of a heated term, and is made more probable by loss of sleep, worry, excitement, bad ventilation of sleeping room and abuse of stimulants. Persons exposed to the sun should observe these rules:

On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries, etc.—see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not black as it absorbs heat) straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvass or board cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck.

In case a person is overcome by heat a physician should be summoned at once, and while waiting cool drinks of water, cold black tea or cold coffee should be given. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with, or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. In case of faintness let the person inhale ammonia or take a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in water.

"J. J. M.," the Bradford representative of the *Derrick* sent a dispatch to his paper last week Monday, in which he makes the following remarkable statement:

The Standard Company has secured such a control of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad as to prevent the Equitable Pipe Line from securing cars. If anything more were needed to prove the perfect recklessness and unreliability of this "J. J. M." it is furnished in the above statement. The Equitable Pipe Line company has no controversy or conflict with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia road, and said road has not thus far laid a straw in the way of the pipe line company, so far as is known. Further, the cars are owned and controlled by the pipe line company and outside refiners. "J. J. M." should have known this; if he knows anything—but he don't.

—*On Tuesday there* was an important meeting of the stockholders of the Equitable Petroleum Company at Bradford. It was unanimously agreed to fight the Standard to the bitter end, neither giving or taking quarter.

Declines the Honor.

The following letter tells its own tale:

ELDRED, JULY 5, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I see in your issue of June 27, my name enrolled among the members of the County Committee, of the National Greenback Party. By whose authority you published it I know not, but I wish to inform the many readers of the MINER, that I never authorized my name signed as a member of that party, that I do not belong to that party, and that I cannot, and will not, have any thing to do with it. I was brought up in a different political school, and consider my rights and privileges too sacred, to throw them to the wind. My country is too sacred to me. If the people desire to know what party I train in, I can only say it is the party that from 1860 to the present time has carried us safely, and will for years to come carry us safely through, and that party is the Republican Party, of which I have the honor to be a member.

Respectfully yours,

CHAS. K. CRAWFORD.

THE EQUITABLE TROUBLES.

From the MINER Extra of last week.

That the Standard Oil Co. are determined by any means, fair or foul, to crush out every enterprise that may relieve the producers from its deadly grip does not need any demonstration. It has the producers almost at its mercy, but not entirely. The Equitable Pipe Line Company, owned and controlled by oil producers, promises to furnish a gateway to liberty. The Standard controls the pipe lines, the leading railroads, and principal refineries. But it does not own and control the Equitable Pipe Line and a few unpurchasable refineries. Therefore the Standard must crush the Equitable or lose its grip upon the throats of the producers. The latest move in this direction transpired on Monday of this week. Every reader of the MINER and every citizen of the county, be he interested in oil or in buckwheat, in law or in dry goods, should understand what it is that this great, grinding monopoly, the Standard company, is trying to do, what agencies it employs in its nefarious designs. Every citizen knows, or ought to know, the exact state of affairs, and should lose no time in adding his voice in condemnation of schemes so detrimental to the interests of the business of the county in all branches, and of the agents, individual or corporate, allowing themselves to be used in carrying them out.

We have before given a history of the Equitable Pipe Line enterprise. It is organized and managed by prominent producers of the Bradford field, to enable them to ship their oil otherwise than at the mercy of the Standard company, which controls the United Pipe Lines and the leading railroads. Failing to find any relief, they have at great expense built a pipe line of their own from the Knapp's Creek field connecting with the McKean and Buffalo road near Frisbee station. This line has received positive assurance of the President and managers of the B. N. Y. & P. road that, regardless of the threat of depriving the road of southern connections, they would transport their oil to Buffalo; they also having the assurance of Mr. Glenny, managing director of the McK. & B. road, that they would transport the loaded cars by that road to Larrabee. The authorities of the McK. & B. road manifested a great deal of interest in the advancement of the enterprise by promptly and readily constructing the necessary sidetracks and racks for loading the oil—although at the expense of the pipe line company—and it did not seem possible that any difficulty would occur from that source. Judge, then, the surprise and just indignation of the pipe line managers when, on Monday, having made connections with the wells, with their tanks at Frisbee full and ready for shipment, the order comes from Gen. Geo. J. Magee to Supt. Godden, to run no cars for the Equitable Pipe Line until he receives orders from him [Magee] to do so!

The Equitable company is composed of gentlemen who are not easily frightened. They are energetic, determined, and fertile in resources. They have invested in the pipe line over $100,000, and they do not propose to throw it away to suit the whim of the Standard, or at the mandate of Geo. J. Magee. The line is running 2000 barrels of oil a day, and it will run on the ground until the railroad company is willing or compelled to transport it, and the McK. & B. road, or Geo. J. Magee, or some one, will pay for it.

Tuesday morning the following gentlemen met at the Bennett House to take such action as legal counsel might deem necessary to protect the producers and compel the railroad company to perform the duties required of them by their charter as public carriers:

John H. Dilks, President Equitable Pipe Line Co.

S. P. Boyer, Treasurer and Secretary.

L. Emery, Jun., A. I. Wilcox, and Geo. A. Berry, Managers.

Messrs. Bush & Lombard, representing outside refineries.

Hon. A. G. Olmsted, was also present, as their counsel and legal adviser, with Mr. Berry. Notice was served upon the President of the McKean & Buffalo, Hon. R. D. Hamlin, that the pipe line company was ready to ship their oil, and an action for damages was at once instituted. Thus, unless the railroad company recedes from its ridiculous and unmanly position, there is a pretty legal suit in prospect, to which there can be but one result. The railroad company is chartered under the act of 1863 as a common carrier. Its refusal to carry this oil is in direct violation of their charter,—They will in the end not only be compelled to carry the oil, but will have the pleasure of paying a good bill of damages, proportionate in size to the amount of bull-headed stupidity manifested on the part of the company. The railroad company can further enjoy the pleasant assurance that every honest citizen of the county is in this case in full sympathy with the Equitable Pipe Line company, and however great a bill of damages they are finally compelled to pay, will only regret that it was not larger.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

From Knapps Creek.

RIXFORD, PA., July 9, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miner:

I was at Eldred this morning and saw the Directors of the Kendall and Eldred R.R. who came up on a special car and made a round trip on the new road as far as the iron is laid, about a mile above Rixford, and back to Eldred, taking dinner at the "Central Hotel." They are well pleased with the condition of the road in its present state and progress.—There remains but about a half-mile of grading when the work will be completed. The names of the Company, as recorded on the register at the Central House, are as follows: Geo. B. Gates, President; Gibson T. Williams, Vice President; Hon. C. J. Hamlin, Wm. H. Glenny, S. K. Worthington, J. W. Watson J. D. Yeomans, E. T. Johnson, R. G. Persons, and George Gatchel, Chief Engineer. I am told that the Co. represent a capital of $8,000,000.

The new depot at Eldred is nearly completed, and when finished will compare well with any one on the route of either road. While going down on the road yesterday at about 6 p. m., the train was brought to a very sudden halt, they being very near Lovejoy's lower fence across the R. R. track. It was lucky for the fence that it was not run through and demolished, saying nothing of the engine being thrown off the track and endangering life and limb.... Times are getting a little dull all around, particularly in the livery business at Eldred.—The Narrow Gauge is doing away with the horse and wagon. Our respected citizen, Mr. A. Spencer, has returned with his family to his former home, Attica, but will continue to meet the demands from his barn in Eldred.... The young man, a son of Mr. Eaton, whose leg was hurt eight weeks ago by being caught by the wheel of a wagon, had a surgical operation performed yesterday by Drs. McCoy of Smethport and Balfour of Eldred, who took out a portion of dead flesh (or, as it was called, "internal maleolus,") which was gouged out. ....There was quite an excitement at the L. L. Dennis hotel on the evening of the 3d, occasioned by a couple of men from Rixford, who registered their names as J. D. Gardiner and Jack Pearty. They stopped their horses and wanted some crackers and cheese, which was furnished, as was also a glass of pop. They started off without paying their bill, the one who called for it saying that the teamster would pay. But "Lew" stepped out with lamp in hand and halted them, demanding the pay, when Pearty came up and responded by giving a heavy blow on the side of his head, demolishing the lamp chimney. This alarmed him and thinking there might be more to it, he cried murder! The women hearing the cry repeated it, and this alarm reaching the ears of a stranger he ran to the rescue, but slipped and fell upon the steps, being so badly bruised that he bled profusely. While the excitement prevailed the originators of the melee drove from the scene.... Fourth of July was celebrated in rather a novel way in Eldred. The exercises consisted of a potato race, J. D. Cary and John Wiley winning the prize of $1; wheelbarrow race, won by Mullin and Wiley—prize $1 and $2. There were also some foot racing for prizes, topping out with the greased pig which was caught by Mr. Charles Dennis. Mr. Mervin delivered an oration and made a greenback speech. ....D. Eastman is putting in Fairbank's iron R.R. scales near the depot.... At Windfall Brook water is taken in by steam power through a hose pipe.... An accident occurred at Rixford yesterday caused by a hook attached to a line used for tubing a well catching in the roof of the derrick, pulling it down upon Mr. John Sullivan, one of the owners of the well. A board came down and hit his leg above the ankle, breaking the outside bone. It was set by Dr. Balfour. ....The last bit in the McKeown well, No. 2, and which was fished after for 10 days, was finally blasted out....Gambling is especially dull at this time, but a plenty of whisky is used, judging by reports concerning the disgraceful ranch which is said to be a disorderly and disreputable place. When Justic Failing returns from his visiting trip we may look for the execution of law and order. ....Three soiled doves took passage on the train yesterday from Duke Center to this place....Chas. Birford has traded his farm here for one with good buildings on at Sharon Center, Potter county. ....Mr. Hammond has sold out his interest in the lunch room in Eldred to his former partner, Mr. Dow. DELTA.

From Coryville.

July 9, '78.

To the Editor of the Miner:

As you noticed in last week's extra MINER the great excitement of the past two weeks has been the proceedings of the Equitable Pipe Line Company and the McKean & Buffalo Railroad. The first week was bustle and excitement by both in order to get ready to ship oil; the railroad hurrying up the siding, and the pipe line fixing and preparing its racks for loading. It appeared as if they were on a strife to see which would be first ready. But lo! and behold! just as they both were ready, a sudden vision passed before the eyes of one of the railroad men, who did not hold the first position of that company, and the golden vision was such, and so important to him, that he at once gave imperative orders, without even consulting the other officials, that no oil should be shipped without his permission. The course of proceedings and conduct brings to my mind the operations of the railroad employes of last year, who sought to gain their point by mob law in opposition to civil law. And now a single railroad man seeks to gain his point by open and positive opposition to the law of the land, by refusing to perform the duties of a common carrier, though chartered for that purpose, thereby putting law and order at defiance. Though there was not enough of them to constitute a mob and riot, yet they perform the acts that constitute these crimes by openly destroying or despoiling the property that other men's money has paid for. When a poor laborer, who merely asks for a pittance to keep him and his family from starvation or the poor-house, hoping to retrieve his circumstances by some illegal act, he is prosecuted and has to be placed in *durance vile* for it. Now a big mogul of the money power may openly and above board do acts a thousand times more detrimental to property and business, and he is cajoled and praised as a brave, by his sycophants and retraps who hover around him and are always ready to do his bidding, what ever that may be.

The Equitable, in good faith and through the positive assurance of the railroad officials, made connections with some thirty wells in Otto and Bradford township and positively agreed to take oil, yet after the McKean & Buffalo Railroad totally refused to carry it, they, like men of honor and honesty, received the oil into their line and forced it along and at last deposited it on the railroad track, where the cars could and should have received it. And this is no meager amount, as many can testify who have seen the flow for ten or twelve hours each day for the past week going into the hundreds, each time forming ponds and pools before it is discharged into Rice brook to seek nature's outlet.

Connected with this destruction of property there are some comical and laughable incidents. On Friday last there was a dog in hot chase after a squirrel near one of these pools, when dog and squirrel both launched out, going to the bottom; after rising the chase was ended. Again, a flock of geese, seventeen in number, tried to bathe in the liquid element, but it was no go; and such looking birds man has seldom seen—white ones were transformed to an orange, and grey ones to a black, while every feather was closer to their bodies than a rooster's just lifted from a swill-barrel.

Williams, Rutherford & Co.'s well, on A. O. Cory farm, is down near 1,400 feet. The tools and about 1,000 feet of rope are in the well; a grand fishing job. They were twelve feet in the third sand when the accident happened.

Gilmore well up Rice brook is in the first sand.

ADDRESS

Of the Equitable Petroleum Company.

The Equitable Petroleum Company (Limited) to the Oil Producing Public:

GENTLEMEN—At this particular juncture in the condition of our Company and its operations, it seems to us proper, and in some respects a duty on our part, to give you a plain and candid statement of what we have done and what is the present status of our organization. In order to a full understanding of the situation it will be necessary to recapitulate some matters from the inception and organization of our Company, with which doubtless some of you are familiar.

On the 20th day of November, 1877, the United Pipe Lines became the sole masters of the field, and any oil taken from the ground must go through their pipes or be returned to mother earth. It followed that from and after that date the question of a competing outlet became the most important that could be presented to us, and the solution of the question—in a commercial sense—our first and paramount duty. At first view the task seemed hopeless. A careful examination of the surrounding country seemed to develop a barricade across every possible route from the region to a competing point. It is unnecessary to recount in detail to you the labors of the three months following the said 20th of November, 1877. It is sufficient to say that the search was carried on with untiring zeal and industry until the 21st day of February last, when the Equitable Petroleum Company (limited) was organized and the first assessment of its capital paid in. The financial basis of the organization was a capital of $30,000 and $75,000 of first mortgage bonds, to be paid in under the provisions of the Limited Partnership Act, of 1873, Laws of Pennsylvania. The actual property of the Company at its organization consisted of a right of way for a pipe line from Bradford to Buffalo, and a right of way to Larrabee's Station on the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad.

It is evident that there were two vital requirements to the efficiency of such an organization: First, a means of reaching a competitive point; and second, a safe provision of marketing the oil when so placed. The first of these we possessed in our rights of way, provided nothing better or cheaper could be found. The second had already been provided for by a coalition with New York gentlemen generally known as "outside" refineries, who contracted with us to take not less than 2,000 barrels daily at a price at no time less than the price of United certificates in the Oil City Exchange.

Armed with these essentials to a successful enterprise, on or about the 1st day of March last, a conference was arranged in the city of Buffalo at which the following gentlemen were present: Messrs. R. T. Bush, Josiah Lombard and W. Gregory, representing the outside refineries; Messrs. L. Emery, Jr., H. L. Taylor and J. H. Dilks, representing the Equitable Petroleum Company, limited and Messrs. Sherman S. Jewett, President, and George B. Gates, Managing Director of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. The question discussed at the meeting was simply this: Can and will the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. offer such inducements to the Equitable Petroleum Company (limited) as to warrant them in laying their pipe to a point on the railroad and delivering their oil to cars in lieu of laying their pipes to the city of Buffalo and delivering their oil direct to the canal boats? In regard to this matter Messrs. Jewett and Gates joined in substantially the following statement: "We will at once give the required notice of annulment of the 'Green Line' contract (the old Empire Line contract), with the Standard Oil Company, and will agree to haul your oil from any point on our road to Buffalo at a rate which shall fairly compete with a pipe line rate for the same distance. We need this trade for our road and cannot afford to allow the oil to go through pipes to Buffalo, if any reasonable effort or concession on our part will bring it to our track. The actual cost of such transportation to us will not exceed two and one-half cents per barrel, which is evidence that we can give you desirable rates."

Mr. Lock, of the law firm of Lock & Rogers, of Buffalo, was present as counsel for the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. and gave the opinion that the "Green Line" contract was entirely illegal, being in direct opposition to the laws regulating the obligations of common carriers, and that it could form no bar to any proper contract with any other parties.

It was then agreed that the oil should be run in pipes to the said railroad.

On the 11th day of March another conference was held between the same parties except that Messrs. Gregory and H. L. Taylor were absent and a somewhat more definite statement was made by Messrs. Jewett and Gates to the following effect:

"We will hant your oil from any point on our road to Buffalo at a rate proportionate with the minimum rate of the Green Line contract now in force from Olean to Emporium, or a lower rate if necessary and will make a similar rate from any point on the McKean & Buffalo road, providing we can make a satisfactory arrangement with that road."

While these gentlemen were still in conference Mr. W. H. Glenny, managing director of the McKean & Buffalo R. R., entered the room and, upon being asked if his road would become a party to the contract, answered in substance as follows:

"We have a first-class steel rail track and an excellent road bed, twenty-one miles in length, which has cost us $800,000 and but little business for it. You can depend on our doing our part to induce you to put your oil on our road.—We are too poor to build you a siding, but will do the work for you at cost and will furnish the iron and ties."

An arrangement was thus perfected between all parties, the obligations being distributed as follows:

The Equitable Petroleum Co., Limited, should construct a pipe line from the wells to Frisbee station on the McKean & Buffalo R. R., (that being the most desirable point), with tanks, stations, siding, loading racks and all other necessary appliances for transporting and delivering oil from the wells to cars at that point.

The outside refiners should furnish cars sufficient to take the oil promptly from the mouth of the pipe, purchase and pay promptly for the oil from month to month delivery and assume all responsibility for the same after such purchase.

The railroad should handle cars promptly and at a rate not to exceed the prorata of the existing Green Line rate as mentioned.

The work was at once inaugurated. The Equitable Petroleum Company (limited) meeting with unlooked for difficulty in the outset from the pipe combination, which had just been effected, were delayed and not ready to load oil so soon as anticipated.

The New York men were prompt to time in getting a line of new tank cars built and on the road ready to take oil, and also a fleet of tank boats in the Erie Canal at Buffalo with steam tugs to tow them to New York when loaded.

On the 18th day of May last a train of new cars, marked Buffalo and Bradford Oil Line, and belonging to the said New York refiners, was sent down the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. from Buffalo, and pending the completion of the Equitable Pipe ordered to the United rack at Olean to be loaded, those parties having the oil in the United Line with the pipage paid.—Mr. O'Day, manager of the United Pipe Line, issued an order at once that the cars should not be loaded. Pending an appeal to higher authority, Mr. Casatt, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, notified Messrs. Jewett and Gates that the placing or hauling of these cars (loaded) would be enjoined as a violation of the Green Line contract, upon which these gentlemen made the following statement to the owners of the said cars and the Equitable Company: "We are deriving a large revenue from our connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Casatt threatens to sever that connection if we comply with your orders to place and haul your cars from the United Pipe. While we fully acknowledge our obligation, both legal and moral, to comply with your demand, we ask as a favor that you will not enforce them, but will wait until you can load from your own pipe, thus allowing us a little time to arrange matters with Mr. Casatt if possible. Whenever you load these cars from your own pipe we will haul them at all hazards as agreed."

This was agreed to and the cars stood idle until the 28th of June, when our company were prepared with full tanks at the loading rack to load all cars then on the road and the same were ordered placed. They were at once placed on the siding of the McKean & Buffalo R. R. at Larrabee Station (the point of junction), and to our surprise were allowed to remain there. Upon inquiry we discovered that upon the 24th of June (four days previously) Mr. Glenny had transferred all authority in the matter of oil freight to Mr. George J. Magee, and that Mr. Magee had issued an order to the Superintendent (Mr. Godden) to handle no oil cars, whether empty or loaded, without a specific order from him.

No notice of this change had reached us from any source, and we were left to find it out by search and inquiry.

The President of our company at once telegraphed to Mr. Magee (taking measures to ascertain that he was at home and the message delivered), asking him to appoint an interview on important business. Mr. Magee did not respond, and Mr. Dilks at once took the train for Watkin's Glen, the residence of Mr. Magee. On arriving there he found that Mr. Magee had just left on a special engine, probably going east. Returning to Buffalo on the 1st of July he found Messrs. Bush and Lombard already there, and at once arranged a meeting with other officers and members of our company at Smethport to take counsel on the situation. A conference was held on the morning of the 3d of July at which was presented and read a legal opinion from an eminent lawyer, and there were present as counsel two other legal gentlemen of the highest reputation.

These gentlemen all concurred in the following legal opinion:

First. The Equitable Petroleum Company (limited), having connected their pipes to tanks at wells, were legally bound to receive the oil from these wells without loss or wastage to the owners.

Second. If, in fulfilling these obligations the pipe line tanks should overflow, the railroad company were responsible for all loss or damage, so long as they failed to furnish transportation for the oil.

Third. That any parties owning oil in the line and being restrained from shipping, from the failure of the railroad to provide transportation, could certainly collect from the railroad the prospective profit on the same.

Fourth. A definite refusal to furnish transportation or a failure to so furnish after a reasonable notification, would certainly annul the charter of any railroad company so acting.

Upon these opinions and under the direction of the above mentioned counsel the proper suits were at once instituted, which we pledge ourselves shall be followed to the end. The Equitable Pipe Line will keep all tanks relieved to which they are connected, or to which they may hereafter connect.

We have as yet no complaint to make against the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Co., except that the officers and directors of that road are the main owners of the McKean & Buffalo road and we believe could control its action if they chose to do so.

In conclusion, allow us to call your attention to two points which especially demonstrate the treachery of these railroad managers.

First. The McKean & Buffalo R. R. have received our money for constructing a siding for our special use on their road and having done so, now refuse us the use of our own property.

Second. In order to induce the New York refiners to arrange for shipments over their road the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. leased them at a mere nominal rental, the land for their tanks and canal-boat wharfage in Buffalo, from the property of the R. R. Company.

These two transactions we consider as sufficient evidence of the fair and equitable understanding that existed between these railroad companies and ourselves at the outset, and so continued until we were ready to ship oil and the cars actually ordered to the track.

We do not care to draw conclusions for you gentlemen, but there are some questions in regard to this situation which you will doubtless find it difficult to answer without going beyond any parties directly engaged on either side of this case.

Here are two railroads, both with large investments and small profits. The officers of the B., N. Y. & P. Road, while professing their readiness to fulfill their agreements whenever the oil is delivered to their road, still refuse to use their influence to induce the other road (the McK. & B.), to fulfill their promises or contracts, although the doing so would bring them a large revenue of profit.

The McKean & Buffalo Road, with a large investment, upon which there can never be a dividend with their present business, not only refuse a traffic that would insure them a dividend, but flatly refuse to obey the plain requirements of the law to the certain loss of their charter, if persisted in, or the damage left unpaid.

In short, they engage in an obstinate fight for the privilege of losing the oil instead of making a profit. Add to this that, as before stated, the officers and directors of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R. are substantially the owners and controllers of the McK. & B. R. R. and you have the position in a nut-shell.

At present writing there are forty-four cars and more than a score of canal boats and steam tugs lying idle and a large amount of oil running on the ground daily on account of the refusal of these parties to obey the law and fulfill their contract, and the question becomes a very pertinent one. Who pays these enormous bills? Who can guess?

Gentlemen, in justice to ourselves and you who have so generously contributed to the capital allow us to assure you that we propose to find out the answer, and are fully assured that our New York allies propose to stay by us until the riddle is fully and satisfactorily solved, however long it may take, or whatever may be the expense. Our enemies have started certain rumors that we are prepared to *sell out* when

AROUND THE FARM.

TO MAINTAIN a herd of cows successfully it is well to have one-sixth of them two years old, one-sixth three, and the same number of the ages of four, five, six and seven years.

THERE is no reason why green peas should not be eaten during the entire summer. The majority of the people, however, who have gardens, content themselves with one or two plantings of this wholesome and delicious vegetable.

FREQUENTLY we see grape trellises made wholly of wooden bars, which the vine tendrils cannot clasp or climb on. Verticle wires, eight inches apart, are neatest, and carry the weight of shoots loaded with fruit without yielding, but light rods or neat twiggy brush answer well for the vine to climb by, and such support is essential for free and perfect growth.

SOME sensible writer truthfully says that "most diseases of cattle are produced by wrong treatment—too much feed at one time, too little at another; too rich at one time, too poor at another, etc. If all horses and cattle were fed and watered and used properly, there would be little disease, and all ailments could be cured by simple remedies, which every man has or may have at hand.

TO CLEAN off the ugly scratches left on paint by lighting matches upon it cut a sour orange or lemon in half; apply the cut half to the marks, rubbing for a moment quite hard; then wash off with a clean rag, dipped first in water to moisten it, and then in whiting. Rub well with this rag, dry thoroughly, and nine times out of ten the ugly marks will vanish. Of course, sometimes they are burned in so deeply that they cannot be quite eradicated.

PLOUGHING green crops into the ground to act as a manure was long practiced by the ancient Romans, and is done in Italy and in many other countries where the soil and climate are favorable. This mode of fertilizing is specially suited to warm countries where vegetation is rapid and luxurious. In the southern countries of Europe the harvest is early and the crops removed in time sufficient to allow the maturity of the green plants the same season.

THE best time to cut wheat, according to a Missouri farmer, is "when it is passing out of the stiff dough, or when the kernel is plump yet soft enough to mash with the hand; but when so cut it must not lay many hours in the hot sun to cure, but should be bound immediately and set up in shocks very soon after. If wheat stands on the haulm until "dead ripe" it will make less and inferior flour, because the bran will be thicker and harder and will "cut up" in grinding, thus giving the flour a darker shade. The sheaf should be made of medium size and should be laid by the binder either to right or left as need be, so that four or five swathes are thrown together, which will save much time in shocking."

THIS timely item appears in the "Southern Husbandman." To destroy bugs on squashes and cucumber vines, dissolve a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a pailful of water, put a pint of this around each hill, shaping the earth so that it will not spread much, and the thing is done. The more saltpetre, if you can afford it—it is good to vegetable but death to animal life. The bugs burrow in the earth at night and fail to rise in the morning. It is also good to kill grub in peach trees—only use twice as much, say a quart to each tree. There was not a yellow or blistered leaf on twelve or fifteen trees to which it was applied last season. No danger of killing any vegetable with it—a concentrated solution applied to beans makes them grow beautifully.

HAYING.—It rarely happens that haying comes on as early as it does this season. Farmers of to-day are wiser than their fathers in the matter of cutting grass, and they cut earlier. Early cut hay is very much better for cows giving milk, certainly; and that which is cut in good season is far better for horses than that which is left to ripen before it is cut. We would remind our farmer friends that it is best to begin haying early, even before the grass is fully grown.

Begin with such fields as give a second crop. Do not dry the hay so much that it will crumble to pieces. Some do not believe in giving grass but one day's sun; but we have not yet been able to get hay in this way, and have it keep well. Use machinery where it is possible. Be careful never to let the hay get wet, if it is possible to prevent it. It injures hay very much to have it get wet. We still believe in, and recommend, the use of a moderate quantity of salt, say half a peck to a peck, to a ton. In order to have the salt dissolve, it will be necesary to have the hay a little undercured. Do not let the work drag in haying season. The work is pleasant though performed under a hot sun. It is clean work compared with much that is done on the farm. Again we say, cut the grass early. —*Ex.*

PROTECTING CORNFIELDS FROM BIRDS.—The crow, the blackbird, and the blue jay are the only birds that molest our cornfields, and this for a period of about two weeks, starting from the time the corn is up. To protect the fields against their depredations many devices are resorted to, two of which at least are effectual, the rest doing little or nothing in averting the mischief. The first is the running of a twine around the field, elevated six to eight feet from the ground, on poles; but this requires time and is somewhat expensive. The other is to sow corn over the field to feed the hungry birds. It is not necessary to extend this sowing over more than a small portion of the ground at two or three different places, at the head lands. The depredators would soon discover the charitable donation, and be perfectly satisfied with the arrangement, leaving the young plants unharmed. In providing the remedy, the time spent would be trifling, and the whole cost from a half to a bushel of corn. But it should be remembered that the crow never eats hard corn. If found hard it is carried off, six to eight grains at a time, and buried until it becomes soft. Therefore, the corn, before being scattered, a portion at a time should be well soaked. With this precaution, we think we can promise any cornfield to be free from the depredations so much complained of in certain seasons.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

In Case of Fire.

Better than all elaborate and costly apparatus for extinguishing fire are constant care and watchfulness, and quick intelligent action on the part of those who first discover a fire in progress.—The fire which at its beginning could be smothered with a pocket-handkerchief, or dashed out with a bucket of water, neglected a few hours, lays in waste a million of dollars' worth of property. If there is any time in which a person should be cool and calm, in perfect command of himself, it is when he discovers a fire which threatens the destruction of life and property. The first thing to do is to learn precisely where it is; the second, to consider the chances of extinguishing it. Of course in cities an alarm should at once be sent out, but at the same time a vigorous effort should be made to put out the fire with the means at hand; for, sometimes what a fire engine is unable to accomplish when it reaches the scene, can be done by one or two persons who act promptly before the flames have time to gain headway.

First, then, do not be alarmed on account of smoke. Frequently there is a great deal of smoke before the fire has made much progress. Remember that one can pass through smoke by keeping his head near the floor, or by enveloping it in a wet woolen cloth. On entering a room to fight down a fire single handed, keep the door closed behind, if possible. A pail of water and a tin dipper, in the hands of a resolute person, can be made to work a miracle at the beginning. If the fire has progressed too far to admit of this course, and it is necessary to depend entirely on outside help, then see to it that every door and window is closed. By so doing, where there is a fire engine in the neighborhood, it will often be possible to confine the fire to one room. Every person who stops at a hotel should take special pains before retiring to note the location of the stairways, so that in case of alarm he can find his way out, even though the halls are filled with smoke. Never leave a room where there is an alarm of fire without first securing a towel, or, if possible, a wet sponge or piece of woolen cloth through which to breathe. If escape by stairs is cut off, seek an outside window and stay there till help comes. Above all things be cool and have your wits about you. When a lady's dress takes fire, let her fall on the floor at once and call for help, in the meantime reaching for some rug or woolen cloth with which to smother the flames. There is nothing new in advice. It has been repeated in one form or another hundreds of times; but it will bear repeating thousands of times.—*American Builder.*

Mammoth Cave Outdone.

Another wonderful cave has recently been discovered near Glasgow Junction, Kentucky. It has already been explored for a distance of twenty-three miles in one direction, called the long route, and sixteen miles in another direction, called the short route. The avenues are very wide; a span of horses can easily be driven through for a distance of eleven miles. Three rivers, wide and very deep are encountered on the long route. One of them is navigable for fourteen miles, until the passages become too narrow to admit a boat. This forms the third or river route, which has to be explored in a boat.

The cave is wonderful beyond description, and far surpasses in grandeur the Mammoth or any cave ever before discovered. Several mummified remains have been discovered in one of the large rooms. They were reposing in stone coffins, rudely constructed, and from appearances may have been in this cave for centuries. They present every appearance of the Egyptian mummies.

Great excitement prevails over this important discovery. Mr. Edwin Mortimere, of Chestnut street, Louisville, Ky., purchased three of the mummies and has them now in his possession. Major George M. Proctor, of Glasgow Junction, Ky., purchased the remainder of the mummies from the owner of the cave, Thomas Kelley. The latter is, or rather was a few days ago, a very poor man, struggling to make a payment on a farm of twenty-four acres, upon which by a mere accident, the entrance to this wonderful cave was discovered. He obtained about $400 for the mummies, and is now offered $10,000 cash for the cave.

The entrance to the cave is within the town limits, and is only about two minutes' walk from the depot, which makes it very valuable indeed, as visitors will not be compelled to travel five miles in a stage coach, as they do if desirous of visiting the Mammoth Cave, which is five miles from this town. In fact all the celebrated caves of Kentucky are in this immediate vicinity. The surface is very much broken, full of great elevations and depressions, with everything to indicate that there were volcanic eruptions or violent upheavals of the earth at some period.

The newly discovered cave has been named the Grand Crystal Cave, and is as beautiful as its name implies. Ladders and bridges are being constructed, and Mr. J. R. Pucket, a capitalist of the town, announces his intention of having a small steamboat constructed expressly for the purpose of navigating its wonderful rivers.

McKean County Looming Up.

The northern oil field in McKean county has become the most important district in the state. The operators from the lower region, comprising the counties of Armstrong, Butler, Clarion and Venango, are flocking to the new field in great numbers. A leading operator writes us that there has not yet been discovered in the state so wonderful a development as that which is now being opened up in McKean county. No immense gushers are being found, like the Pithole or more recent Bullion wells of the lower district, but anywhere in the developed territory there is a certainty of finding from eight and ten to fifty and seventy-five barrel wells. In a large section of the territory the oil bearing sand is from fifty to seventy-five feet in thickness, which insures a permanency of many years' duration to the wells. The development has already extended over a large portion of the county, and is daily enlarging. Our correspondent, who is one of the oldest and most successful operators in the lower oil region, says that the development in the territory is only in its infancy, and that McKean county is capable of supplying the world with oil for many years to come.—*Philadelphia Times.*

How he Didn't Shoot Her.

A jealous lover donned petticoats in Painesville, Ohio, a few days ago in order to kill the girl he left behind him.—When an aged spinster, clad in a black dress, heavily veiled and gloved, alighted from the east-bound train, and tottered into the omnibus, the loungers about the station saw little resemblance in the figure to the light-footed Johnny Blake, who had arrived on a visit to Mary Durban a year before. The disguised Blake was taken to the hotel, and went to the dining-room and took supper, registering as "Mrs. Woodruff, at St. Louis." At noon on Friday, a phaeton was hired and the old lady hobbled down stairs, and with the help of the driver got into the vehicle. About this time, Mary Durban, a compositor in a newspaper office, was going home to her dinner. The phaeton stopped, "Mrs. Woodruff" sprung out, and the gentle Mary recognized her discarded lover, John Blake. She screamed. He embraced her, and brandished a razor. She screamed. He drew a revolver from his belt and threatened to shoot her. She screamed. Sheriff Morly appeared upon the scene and overtook the couple. The man in the petticoats then fired, the ball whizzing by Mary's left ear. She screamed once and again. The Sheriff knocked down his man and led him off to jail. The blue-eyed maiden went home to dinner, returned in the afternoon to her case in the newspaper office, and set up with her own fingers the account of this diabolical attempt to assassinate her, smiling grimly at every adjective.

A Boy With a Heart.

The other day a bit of a boy called at the side door of a good-looking Cass farm residence and told such a sorrowful story that the lady of the house was not stingy in throwing provisions into his basket. Happening to look into the front yard after a few minutes she saw the strange boy mixing up with her three or four children; and she called out:

"Boy, what are you doing here?"

"Feedin' these half-starved children!" he promptly replied.

"But these are my children!" she indignantly exclaimed.

"Make no difference to me," he said, as he broke off another piece of cake.—"When I find a young 'un cryin' for bread and ready to swear that he hasn't tasted pie for over a year, I'm goin' to stop business and brace him up! Haven't you got a clean white waist which I could put on this dirty little boy?"

She looked up and down to see if any canvassers for the poor heathen were in sight, and then she grabbed the broom and ran the sympathetic boy out of the yard.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Gossip.

Can the evil wrought by gossip be estimated? We trow not. A wise woman can scarcely say too little in company if the conversation trenches in the least upon a scandal. Many a social, noble-minded woman has been obliged to withdraw herself from a neighborhood intimacy, which would have been pleasant otherwise, because her remarks were returned by some idle tale-bearer, so perverted as to make her doubt the existence of genuine friendship, and except loneliness for the safety it brought. You say we must talk "about something." Yes, and though that very fact we see a remedy for the evil—to so thoroughly interest ourselves in other better things that we find no space to spare for our neighbor's affairs. Let us teach our eyes to find beauty everywhere, while we blind them by constant watchfulness to blemish. Never, under any circumstances, cast the first stone. Then, if an erring neighbor goes down, you cannot blame yourself for assisting in the downfall.

Your Local Paper.

You might nearly as well forget your churches, your academies, and schoolhouses, as to forget your local paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does. It is read eagerly each day and week from beginning to end. It reaches you all, and, as it has lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying, as it does, on every table in almost every house, you owe to yourselves to liberally add to its support, and exact from it as heightened a character as you do from an educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless you yourself are beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the sublimation of the importance, interest, and welfare of all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you can not ignore it without miserably depreciating yourself.

The Old Man in the Fur Cloak.

A bear hunt in Lapland is carried out with great solemnity. Before setting out the sorcerer of the tribe beats a drum, to discover on which side the bear ought to be attacked during the chase; the hunters sing a chorus, in which they ask the animal not to hurt them; and after they have killed him, the reindeer that draws the body to their village is allowed to do no more work during the rest of the year. A festival is held, while they cook the flesh in a new house built for the purpose; and again they sing songs of joy, and praise the bear for letting them kill him without injuring of doing them any mischief. They always speak of a bear with the most profound respect, as "The Old Man in the Fur Cloak;" and the skill of the hunters and their rank may be seen by the number of tufts of bears' hair that each wears in his bonnet.

Tramps.

Williamstown, Massachusetts, has got the dead wood on tramps. Its stray guests are invited to take lodgings in the public lockup, and in the morning they are permitted to indulge in a little heavy exercise for the mutual benefit of their own health and the Village Impertement Society. By this method the tramp pays for his lodging and breakfast without adding to public or private burdens.—And it is noticeable that the plan has an animating effect upon the tramp himself as is shown by the spirited manner in which he puts good long steps between himself and the village authorities, when once they have taken their farewell of him. The same medicine has been tried for tramp disease in other places, and always with the best results. It should be generally adopted.

WATTERSON says the Southern people are nothing if not sentimental. But how about their critic?

Exchange Notes.

TIOGA county sent only five prisoners to the Eastern Penitentiary in 1877.

TIOGA county has been visited by a "deluge," causing great destruction of property along Crooked Creek.

IN SOME counties the names of signers to petitions for liquor licenses are published in connection with the petition. Good idea.

AN exchange says that the girls, whose opinion about such things is always valuable, say that there is too much shirt-collar and too little young men in present fashion to suit their taste.

THUS far this season Lock Haven has shipped 8,905,000 feet of lumber and forwarded 62,081 logs through the canal for Jersey Shore, Williamsport and other points, an increase of 10,040 over the same period last year.

LAST November there were only six buildings and forty inhabitants in Duke Center; now there are over two hundred and fifty buildings, nearly one hundred of them business places, and over fifteen hundred inhabitants in the town proper, and over six thousand in the two valleys centering there.—*Olean Record.*

Miscellaneous.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

AND

ELGIN WATCHES,

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." Every Druggist will not supply at just 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Keller & Co., 20 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-23 y 1

CARL SAGSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

in all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,

imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-21 y 1

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF

Monuments, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

In workmanship is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED. **WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.**

527 & 529 Broadway, New York; New Orleans, La.; Cor. State & Madison Sts., Chicago, Ills.; and San Francisco, Cal.

For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.

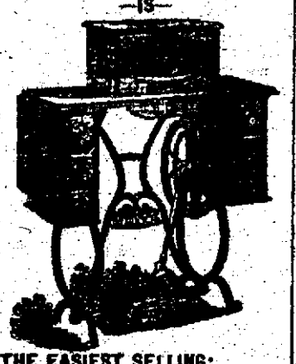
THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, and of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it holds a Superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

Miscellaneous.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed after only one year's use, and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

ISBELL STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

is now in charge of Mr. C. F. Adams, and will make the season of 1878 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills.

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

ERASTUS CURTIS and E. F. RICHMOND.

For particulars as to Pedigree, Dates and Terms see large bills, or address

C F ADAMS,
Smethport, Pa

W O CONGDEN,
Smethport, Pa, April 11.—14-tf

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

MRS. J. B. SHOEMAKER,

TEACHER OF

Instumental & Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Stages run to and from all regular trains. Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Friday, March 5, 1878, at 5.30 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee.....Leave	11.20 a.m.	5.20 p.m.
Fribee.....	11.30 "	5.30 "
Farmers Valley.....	11.35 "	5.45 "
Smethport.....	11.55 "	6.00 "
Crosby.....	12.11 "	6.16 "
Colegrove.....	12.15 "	6.21 "
Hamlin.....	12.19 "	6.25 "
Wernwag.....	12.44 "	6.45 "
Clermont.....Arrive	.....	7.00 .....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont.....Leaves	1.20 p.m.	7.20 a.m.
Wernwag.....	1.45 "	7.35 "
Hamlin.....	1.46 "	7.36 "
Colegrove.....	1.50 "	7.40 "
Crosby.....	1.55 "	8.01 "
Smethport.....	2.13 "	8.20 "
Farmers Valley.....	2.26 "	8.30 "
Fribee.....	2.30 "	8.34 "
Larrabee.....Arrive	2.45 "	8.50 "

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN BY BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—NIAGARA—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.08; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.38; Jamison's, 8.52; Aurora, 8.59; Wales, 9.08; Holland, 9.22; Protection, 9.40; Arcade, 9.45; Yorkshire, 9.52; Machias, 9.59; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.53; Hinsdale, 10.17; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.35; Weston's, 10.54; Portville, 10.42; State Line, 10.59; Eldred, 11.08; Larrabees, 11.15; Sartwell, 11.32; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.56; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and Westbound with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the Kew Hill Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m., at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R. at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.16; Jamison's, 5.25; Aurora, 5.31; Wales, 5.39; Holland, 5.46; Protection, 6.05; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.28; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 7.31, (eastward), 8.37; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:35 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.49; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.02; Eldred, 7.17; State Line, 7.25; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.16; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.40; Machias, 8.05; Yorkshire, 9.13; Arcade, 9.21; Protection, 9.27; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.40 a.m., makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p.m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.52; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.39; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.17; Portville, 3.20 Weston's, 3.28; Olean, 3.40; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.58; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.27; Machias, 4.41; Yorkshire, 4.57; Arcade, 5.05; Protection, 5.13; Holland, 5.32; Wales, 5.55; Aurora, 6.06; Jamison's, 6.23; Elma, 6.37; Springbrook, 6.52; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.30 p.m. P. & E. & R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean. Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted November, 12, 1877.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 6, †	No. 12, *	No. 4.	No. 8.
D'kirk, L've	1.05 p. m.	.....	7.05 p. m.	
Lit' Val. "	.....	2.3 "	.....	8.05 "
Chesla'r "	2.30 "			
Cleveland "	7.00 a. m.			
Salam'ca"	3.56 p. m.	.....	9.12 "	
Olean "	4.50 "	.....	10.01 "	
Cuba "	5.30 "	.....	10.30 "	
Genesee "	6.00 "	.....	11.10 "	
Andover "	6.20 "	.....	11.30 "	
Buffalo Arr.	.....	.....	.....	
Niag'r Falls "	.....	.....	.....	
H'ville L've	8.00 a.m.	6.25 p.m.	12.35 a.m.	1.50
Elmira Arr.	10.35 "	8.50 "	2.30 "	4.30
Waverly "	11.20 p.m.	9.35 "	3.15 "	5.20
P't Jervis "	1.45 "	1.30 a.m.	5.15 "	7.30
New York "	7.56 p.m.	7.25 a.m.	12.20 p.m.	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

4.40 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 4.54, Forestville 5.00, Smith's Mills 5.05, Perrysburg 5.22, Dayton 5.27, Cattaraugus 5.50, Little Valley 6.25, Salamanca 6.50, Great Valley 10.07, Carrollton 10.25, Vandalia 11.00, Allegany 11.40 a m, Olean 12.02, Hinsdale 12.22, Cuba 1.05, Friendship 1.23, Belvidere 1.37, Caryville 1.55, Philipsville 2.06, Scio 2.25, Genesee 2.38, Amsterdam 2.45, Alfred 2.58, Almond 3.05, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.30 p m.

9.30, a m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.47, Forestville 9.53, Smith's Mills 10.00 Perrysburg 10.17, Dayton 10.22, Cattaraugus 11.02 Little Valley 11.37, a m, Salamanca 12.05, Great Valley 12.22, Carrollton 12.30, Vandalia 12.57, Allegany 1.05, Olean 1.25, Hinsdale 1.50, Cuba 2.20, Friendship 2.50, Belvidere 3.05, Phillipsville 3.23, Scio 3.42, Genesee 4.10, Andover 4.25, Alfred 4.40, Almond 4.54, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.55 p m.

6.15 p m, daily from Salamanca, stopping for passengers, having tickets, at Olean 7.05, and Genesee 11.10 p m, arriving at Hornellsville 1.30 m.

8.35 p m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 8.51, Forestville 9.42, Smith's Mills 9.50, Perrysville 10.15, Dayton 10.25, Cattaraugus 11.00, Little Valley 11.56 and arriving at Salamanca at 1.40 p m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 5.*	No. 3. †	1.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	9.30a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 "	11.25 "	12.15 p m
H'ville L've	8.15 a m	12.30 p m	6.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	7.15 p m	.....
Genesee "	8.37 "	7.54 "	9.32 pm
Cuba "	10.17 "	8.36 "	10.50 "
Olean "	10.57 "	9.00 "	11.18 "
Genesee "	11.11 "	9.30 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.55 "	9.50 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.30 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	8.30 a m	.....	.....
Gt Valley L've.	11.37 p m	4.15 p m	12.35 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.30 "	5.55 p m	2.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

9.50 a m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 5.02, Olean 8.25, and arriving at Salamanca at 10.55 a m.

4.30 p m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 4.55, Andover 5.12, Genesee 7.21, 8th 7, 45, Phillipsville 6.07, Belvidere 6.20, Friendship 6.36, Cuba 6.50, Hinsdale 10.44, Olean 17.20, Allegany 11.55, a m, Vandalia 12.27, Carrollton 12.10, Great Valley 1.03, Salamanca 1.25, Little Valley 2.32, Cattaraugus 2.55, Dayton 4.05, Perrysburg 4.20, Smith's Mills 4.31, Forestville 4.36, Sheridan 4.27, and arriving at Dunkirk at 6.15 p m.

12.30 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12.43, Alfred 12.45, Andover 1.02, Genesee 1.24, Scio 1.32, Phillipsville 1.41, Belvidere 1.50, Friendship 2.06, Cuba 2.22, Hinsdale 2.37, Olean 2.50, Allegany 3.05, Vandalia 3.36, Carrollton, 3, 52, Great Valley 4.00, Salamanca 4.27, Little Valley 4.15, Cattaraugus 4.5', Dayton 4.53, Perrysburg 5.00, Smith's Mills 5.17, Forestville 5.23, Sheridan 5.35, and arriving at Dunkirk 6.45, p m.

6.15 p m, daily, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 7.31, Belvidere 8.10, Olean 9.55, Cattaraugus 6.45, and arriving at Salamanca at 8.05 p m.

8.35 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 9.07, Belvidere 10.16, Cuba 10.40, Olean 11.05, Salamanca 11.55, Little Valley 12.33, Cattaraugus 12.47, and arriving at Dunkirk at 2.30 am.

* Daily.

† Daily between Salamanca and New York.

‡ Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

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